

the purse and the sword be once perfected, and the doors of this Republic are numbered. It will not require genius and boldness of a Cæsar to grasp the scepter of power. Some supple demagogue and his Recruit General, will overturn in one hour, our free institutions which required from Washington and his compatriots the revolutionary spirit of toil and suffering to establish.

These were the leading considerations that induced me to offer the preamble and resolution which I have found so little favor with the *disinterested* official end of the reporter. But the Reporter asserts that my solution is running counter to the democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union. Such an assertion has not have been made without some proof. Who is democracy? And when has it spoken in favor of Sub-treasury? The Sub-treasury is a form of democracy.

origin, or that has ever received the approbation of democratic party. On the contrary it is a federal measure first brought forward in 1834, by Mr. Gordon M. Leigh, of Virginia, two of the leading federalists in Congress at that time, and it was then denounced by Gen. Jackson and all his friends in and out of Congress. In consequence of counteraction by the Liberator at that time the official organ of President Jackson's administration, on the 20th of November, 1834, he himself was opposed to the project, and condemned in the following pointed language:

"The proposition for organizing and revolutionizing and subverting the fundamental principles of our government, and of its entire practice, from 1789 down to day."

"It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of such a scheme would be to bring the public treasure M'NREARER the actual custody and control of the President and his family, and to expose to the plunder of a hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it." *Globe*, Nov. 20, 1834.

"What then? why, the public moneys, from

time of their receipt to the time of their disbursement amounting, as they often do, to ten or twelve millions of dollars, must remain in the hands of individuals appointed by the President, and removable at his will.

And this comes from a man who has leagued with some of others to denounce the President as an usurper, a contemner of the Constitution and laws, because he claimed for the executive the custody of the public money, in a much more limited sense! He has now claimed that it should be retained in the *actual keeping* of executive officers, but only that it must be at their disposal.

credit, and within their control, under such restrictions as Congress may impose in some bank or banks, or at other places of deposit. But Mr. Leigh thinks that, according to the true spirit of the Constitution, it ought to be kept in their pockets, chests, or vaults, where they can approach it every day, and use it without the check of warrants drawn, countersigned, registered, and recorded, and passing through many hands, without which

not a dollar can now be touched by any public official not even the President itself! We do not agree with Mr. Leigh in the opinion, that it was the intention of the Constitution to leave with the executive this most dangerous control over the public money. If we do not have the flexible political conscience [!] of the Union Senators, we should be obliged to insist that every

wise Senator, we should be obliged to insist that on these subjects, also, the Constitution should be restored to original meaning, and the *unauthorized constructions* which have been grafted upon it, lopped off. But Mr. Leigh feels himself under no such necessity. To do so does he excuse himself for abandoning his reading of the Constitution on this point, viz :

'At the same time, I have no expectation that the principle will ever be acted on to its full extent. The friends of the State Banks, the friends of a National Bank, and the supporters of the executive claims power, will all combine against it; and the nation, probably, will never agree that the immense sums year

"If Mr. Leigh has reference to the *friends of President Jackson*, when he speaks of 'the supporters of the executive claims to power,' he may be assured that they will to a man be united against any such measure as unproductive."

trous accumulation of power over the public mo-  
which such a plan would throw into the hands of  
executive. And we venture to allege, that *had such*  
suggestion came from Gen. Jackson, it would have  
rang through the old dominion with the reiterated fa-  
hoods about the proclamation and the protest, as c

clusive proof of all the aspirations which have been charged to the Hero of Orleans! 'See, (they would say,) how he wishes to put the public money directly in the PALMS of his friends and partizans, instead of keeping it on deposit in banks, whence it cannot be drawn for other than public purposes, without certain detection' In such a case we should feel that the

ple had just cause for ALARM, and ought to give the most watchful attention to such an effort to ENLARGE EXECUTIVE POWER, AND PUT IN ITS HANDS THE MEANS OF CORRUPTION. And are these the principles upon which Mr. Leigh expects to return to the Senate from the land of Jefferson?"

"Mr. Leigh knows that the PRESIDENT HIMSELF  
opposed to the project which he ascribes to his  
supporters, and that his friends in Washington, whether  
the Cabinet or not, heartily concur with him in the con-  
sideration of policy it is expedient to pursue."—Globe, Sept.  
1834.

Let any candid democrat read the above and whether stronger terms of denunciation could have been applied to the Sub-Treasury scheme. It is true, the very last Globe that has reached Harrisburg, has a quibbling attempt made to explain away this direct and emphatic condemnation. But all that any one ne

Now the question recurs—was General Jackson a democrat? Did the democratic party support him? Did the Globe at that time speak the sentiments of the democratic party? If these things be so, then is the Sub-Treasury bill any thing but a democratic measure?

It lies condemned by the democratic party, along with the alien and sedition laws, and the other strong measures of federal usurpation, for consolidating the States and governments, under one great, overshadowing central power.

ever, that the Globe has eaten up its own words, and denounces as federalists those who oppose this measure now, as lustily as it did those who brought it forward and supported it in 1834. He will answer that the administration which stands pledged to carry out General Jackson's measures of policy, has adopted this as

Suppose the Globe has changed, and the administration has abandoned the solid republican ground which Gen. Jackson's administration stood? Does it change the principle of the measure itself? Or does it afford the slightest reason why a consistent and im-

1834, should wheel to the right about at a drill sergeant's command and support it now! Is the democratic party of Pennsylvania, a band of Swiss mercenaries? Have they no minds or judgment of their own? Are they willing servilely to obey the commands of executioners?

minions, and blindly aid in rearing an uncontrollable central power? Will they creep and cringe like gawling slaves at the foot stool of a Turkish tyrant; nounce a measure to-day and cry out in support of to-morrow? Let those whom the partial bounty of general government feeds, do so, but the high-minded

The Reporter states that I am opposed to any act by Congress on the subject of the currency, and that I am in favor of leaving it in its present condition, for at least one year more. This statement is not only untrue, but is a dishonorable perversion of the concluding clause of my address.

fact, I am as anxious as any man in the United States to see these difficulties settled and the prosperity of the country once more restored. I am in favor of precisely the same measures that were established by President Jackson's administration in 1833 and 1834, with eo-

salutary modifications. The bill introduced as a substitute for Mr. Wright's bill, by Mr. Rives, with some alterations, meets my approbation, and if adopted, will carry out strictly and rationally, the measures began by Gen. Jackson's administration in reference to this matter. This is the great substitute for a National Bank.

which was adopted by the democratic party in 1896 and which will now fully meet the expectations of every intelligent democrat. It is not true, as stated by Reporter, that this system has failed. Great and uncontrollable causes have produced a crisis which paralyzed all the business operations of the country, threw the roof off all the banking institutions. The

the first time that so wide spread a disaster has occurred in this nation, and it never can occur again until

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